

October 6, 2011

Slow Employment Growth Expected in 2011, Moderate Gains in 2012

Introduction

The Office of Employment and Population Statistics (EPS) within the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA) is forecasting a gradual increase in nonfarm employment in Arizona for the 2011-2012 projections time period. In comparison to the employment forecast released earlier in April, nonfarm employment growth has been forecast to be slightly slower in 2011 and moderate in 2012. An over-the-year gain of 15,500 nonfarm jobs is expected in 2011 and 29,900 in 2012. The previous forecast in April was for a 17,300 job gain in 2011 and 34,600 in 2012. In the current forecast, the rate of growth projected for total nonfarm employment is 0.7 percent in 2011 and 1.2 percent in 2012 (Table 1). A total of 45,400 nonfarm jobs are forecast to be gained over the two projected years (2011 & 2012).

Nationally, the forecasts for various economic indicators such as GDP, consumer spending, etc. have been scaled back from previous forecasts on a more cautious global outlook. In Arizona, net positive over-the-year gains started only since January 2011. Although, employment is growing in Arizona, the speed of recovery has been weak. Arizona continues to face slow population growth, high unemployment, reduced income and wealth, weak housing and commercial real estate markets, and continued budgetary constraints in state and local governments.

Table 1

Total Nonfarm Employment			
Annual Average Growth Rate			
	2010^(a)	2011^(b)	2012^(b)
Arizona	-2.1%	0.7%	1.2%
Phoenix MSA ¹	-2.1%	0.9%	1.4%
Tucson MSA ²	-2.3%	0.1%	0.7%
Balance of State ³	-2.3%	0.1%	0.8%
1) Maricopa & Pinal counties			
2) Pima County			
3) Arizona less Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties			
a) Historical			
b) Forecast			

Table 1 shows the average annual growth rate in Total

Nonfarm employment for Phoenix, Tucson, and Balance of State. In 2011, Arizona, Phoenix, Tucson and Balance of State are expected to have positive annual over-the-year growth rates in Nonfarm employment. Arizona is forecast to grow at 0.7% in 2011. Phoenix is expected to grow faster than the state at 0.9%. However, slower growth is projected for the Balance of State and Tucson at 0.1%. The expected Nonfarm job gains in 2011 for the Phoenix MSA are 15,000 jobs, for Tucson MSA are 200 jobs, and for Balance of State are 300 jobs.

Growth rate in 2012 is expected to be better than 2011 across all regions. Phoenix is forecast to grow at a faster pace (1.4%) than Tucson (0.7%), Balance of State (0.8%), and the state overall (1.2%). For 2012 the forecast job gains for Phoenix MSA are 24,600 jobs, Tucson MSA are 2,500 jobs, and Balance of State are 2,800 jobs. (See tables starting on page 7)

In this forecast update, there are some sectors where the forecast has changed more than others. The major sectors with larger projected job gains or smaller projected job losses include: Educational and Health Services; Manufacturing; Other Services; and Construction. On the other hand, the major sectors with smaller forecast job gains or larger projected job losses include: Leisure and Hospitality; Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Financial Activities; Natural Resources and Mining; Information; Professional and Business Services; and Government.

Although 2011 appears to be better than the previous recessionary years, there are signs of slowing down in the economic environment in the U.S. Economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale have showed some signs of weakening in the U.S. Retail sales have been increasing as a result of higher food and energy cost. However, real personal consumption expenditures are declining. The future direction of federal economic policy is uncertain. There are indications of a tightening federal fiscal policy in the coming years. Banks have relaxed their underwriting criteria slightly, which has helped improve consumer and small business lending compared to the recessionary years.

Compared to the previous years, some improvements in the private sector have been seen because of increasing business and consumer spending. On the business side, firms have increased their investment spending on capital equipment to boost future labor productivity. Although corporate profits are rising, corporate investment is growing slowly as businesses are being cautious. Labor productivity and the number of hours worked have increased compared to last year. This has resulted in slow hiring. Consumer confidence has dropped since the first quarter of 2011. The continued impact of higher food and oil prices is expected to result in less disposable income being available to the consumer for local spending. With the weakening of the economic growth, inflation concerns are expected to ease in the coming year.

A weaker dollar will continue to increase export demand and international tourism at least in the short term. With slowing economic growth internationally, the demand for U.S. exports and the rate of foreign direct investment in the U.S. economy is expected to slow down a bit. The European Union is dealing with the debt problems in the Euro monetary system. Japan is gradually emerging from the multiple disasters of the tsunami and nuclear power stations that occurred in March. Although the dollar is weak relative to other currencies at present, the direction it will take in the future is not very clear.

Other factors mentioned in the last forecast continue to persist:

- (i) **Weaker population in-migration:** The continued fall in home values across the U.S. has exacerbated many of the existing financial and economic problems connected to housing in the Arizona economy. Declines in U.S. home values since the beginning of the economic downturn in December 2007 have caused many home mortgages to become “underwater” and has limited the ability of people to move across state lines.
- (ii) **International Investment & Outsourcing:** Many U.S. based corporations are now investing and expanding their operations internationally because of the opportunities to sell their goods and services in expanding markets. Consequently, these corporations are expanding employment in foreign countries, but not in the U.S.

- (iii) **Contraction in Federal Expenditure:** Proposals have been made to reduce federal expenditures. However, the outcome is not known. Federal government military spending is expected to decrease. This will likely impact Arizona as military bases and contractors are located here in Arizona. Many post offices across the country are slated to be closed which will have an impact on Arizona as well.

Arizona Industry Employment Projections (2010 -2012)

Table 2 describes the average over-the-year percentage change for each sector for 2010, 2011, and 2012 where 2010 is the base year and 2011 and 2012 are forecast years. Five sectors are forecast to have gains and one sector is projected to remain unchanged in 2011 and nine sectors are forecast to gain in 2012 suggesting a gradual improvement in employment.

Figure 1 describes the sectors of the Arizona economy with projected gains and losses in employment from 2010 to 2012. Gains in seven sectors and losses in four sectors are expected over the two year period.

Figure 2 describes job gain or loss by percent for all sectors.

Table 2 Arizona Industry Employment Average Annual Over-the-Year Change			
	2010(a)	2011(b)	2012(b)
Total Nonfarm	-2.1%	0.7%	1.2%
Education & Health Services	3.0%	4.5%	3.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1.4%	2.9%	2.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	-1.8%	2.3%	1.7%
Manufacturing	-3.9%	1.8%	2.8%
Trade, Trans, & Utilities	-2.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Financial Activities	-2.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Construction	-13.7%	-0.8%	0.7%
Other Services	-5.4%	-1.0%	1.6%
Professional & Business Svcs	-1.9%	-1.1%	0.2%
Information	-4.2%	-1.6%	-0.9%
Government	-1.5%	-2.4%	-1.4%
a) Historical			
b) Forecast			

Relative to 2011, gains in 2012 are expected to be slightly improved. The net result is forecast gains in seven out of the eleven major sectors between 2010 and 2012. Overall job gains are forecast for the following sectors: Natural Resources and Mining; Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Financial Activities; Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Other Services. Job losses are projected in the rest (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 2, Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, Manufacturing, and Natural Resources and Mining are expected to have relatively higher growth rates in the 2010-2012 time frame. In contrast, Government and Information are forecast to have relatively higher rates of job losses.

Figure 1

**2010 to 2012 Job Gain or Loss
by Sector, in thousands**

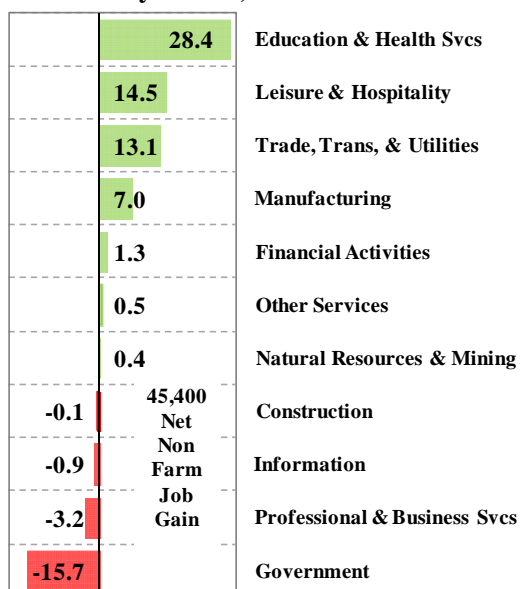
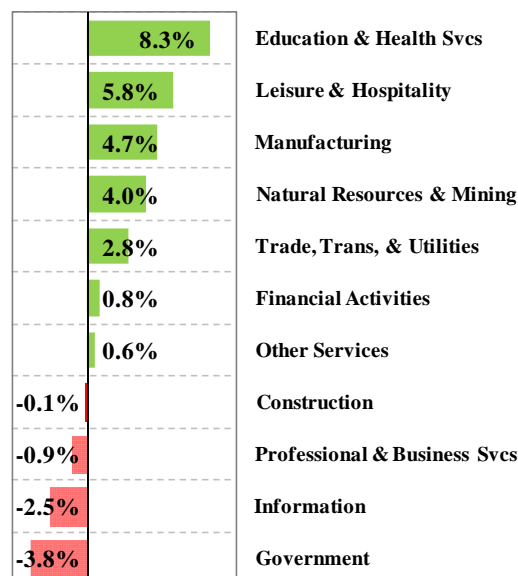


Figure 2

**2010 to 2012 Job Gain or Loss
by Sector, percentage**



Educational and Health Services (EHS): EHS is forecast to have the largest job gains of all the major sectors with an increase of 28,400 jobs, or 8.3 percent, for the 2010-2012 time period. Projected job gains in EHS have increased since the original forecast release in April. Within EHS, employment increases are forecast in Educational Services for the two years, based on the improved performance of this sector. It is followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. Reductions in government spending have the potential to curtail the growth of the EHS industries.

Leisure and Hospitality (L&H): While L&H is projected to have a lower rate of job growth than EHS at 5.8 percent; it is expected to add 14,500 jobs over the 2010-2012 time period. Employment increases are projected across all sectors in L&H including Accommodations, Food Services and Drinking Places, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. International and domestic tourism is expected to increase as economies grow around the world and more people travel to visit Arizona.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities (TTU): TTU is forecast to have a gain of almost 13,100 jobs, or 2.8 percent, from 2010 to 2012. Employment growth in Wholesale trade is forecast because of expansion in Manufacturing, Natural Resources and Mining, and Retail Trade. Job gains are expected in Retail Trade resulting from faster growth in international tourism and moderate domestic consumer spending. Employment increases are projected in the Retail industries of Motor Vehicles and Parts and General Merchandise. However, job losses are projected to continue in Furniture and Home Furnishings and Building Materials and Garden Supplies because of continued problems in the housing market. In the TTU sectors, employment growth is projected for the Air and Truck transport sectors as a result of expansion in the international and domestic economies. However, growth is expected to be restrained with the rise in energy and food costs. Employment

levels in utilities are forecast to decrease because of continued problems in the residential and commercial real estate sectors.

Manufacturing: This sector is projected to have an increase of 7,000 jobs, or 4.7 percent, resulting from pent up domestic demand and rising export demand from overseas economic expansion. Almost all fabrication industries are forecast to have job gains with the exception of aerospace because of cutbacks in certain federal programs and outsourcing. Civilian commercial aviation is not expected to fare much better because of proposed consolidation plans and rising energy costs. The recent disasters in Japan with the earthquakes, tsunamis, and nuclear reactor meltdowns are anticipated to have an impact on computer and electronics products fabrication, but the exact amount is unknown. The forecast for manufacturing employment growth has improved since the original forecast release in April.

Financial Activities (FA): Job gains in FA are projected to number more than 1,300 jobs, or 0.8 percent. Employment growth is forecast in most sectors with the exception of credit intermediation because of continued problems in the residential and commercial real estate markets. A significant portion of the employment gains are projected in the sector of securities, commodity contracts and other financial investments and related activities. Employment increases in the real estate and rental and leasing sectors are forecast to occur as establishments that are engaged in renting, leasing and other related services are expected to grow.

Natural Resources and Mining (NRM): NRM is forecast to gain almost 400 jobs, or 4.0 percent. Rising demand for metallic mineral ores from the growth of foreign and domestic economies and higher prices is driving these projected job gains. However, job losses are projected in the non-metallic mineral ore sectors of NRM as a result of continued weakness in the construction sectors.

Information: This sector is forecast to have a loss of 900 jobs, or 2.5 percent, over the 2010 to 2012 period. Employment reductions are projected in both the non-telecommunications and telecommunications sectors. Continued consolidation and absorption of excess capacity is causing continued job losses in telecommunications. The transition of video rentals from brick and mortar retail stores to online internet services and kiosks is driving employment reductions in non-telecommunications sectors of information.

Professional and Business Services (PBS): Job losses in PBS are forecast to total 3,200, or 0.9 percent, over the 2010 to 2012 period. Projected employment losses of 3,800 jobs, or 1.1 percent in 2011, are being offset by the forecast job gains of 600 jobs, or 0.2 percent in 2012. Gains in 2012 are linked to improvements in other sectors of the economy such as Manufacturing, NRM, and Trade. From 2010 to 2012, management of companies and enterprises is one of the few sectors with projected gains in employment. The majority of all other sectors in PBS are forecast to have job losses.

Other Services (OS): OS is forecast to have an employment increase of 500 jobs, or 0.6 percent. While job losses in 2011 are projected to number 900, or 1.0 percent, employment gains are forecast in 2012 with an increase of 1,400 jobs, or 1.6 percent. Job growth is projected to return in 2012 as a consequence of rising demand for repair and refurbishment services as consumers delay the purchase of replacements for their durable goods.

Construction: This sector is forecast to lose 100 jobs, or 0.1 percent, from 2010 to 2012 resulting from continued problems in residential and commercial real estate. Most of the forecast losses for construction are in 2011 with job gains projected in 2012. In 2011 as well as 2012, Specialty Trades sector within Construction is forecast to gain because of the need for building and infrastructure maintenance and repair. The 2011 Construction losses far exceed the 2012 gains resulting in a net loss for this sector. Job losses in this sector have the potential to increase because of the ongoing problems in real estate. The number of housing starts and private residential building permits are near historic lows and suggest that real estate problems have not been completely resolved.

Government: This sector is projected to have the largest job losses of all major industries during the 2-year forecast time period with a reduction of 15,700 jobs, or 3.8 percent. Projected employment losses have increased since the original forecast release in April. Local Governments are forecast to have reductions especially in the area of Education. Job losses are also projected for the Federal Government. In contrast, the State Government is forecast to have small job gains particularly in Education. However, depending on the outcome of Government spending, the pendulum could shift either way in terms of job gains or losses in this sector.

Conclusion

For the first time since the beginning of the economic downturn in 2007, Arizona is projected to have over-the-year gains. Over-the-year gains in nonfarm employment are forecast in both 2011 and 2012 for a two year total gain of 45,400 nonfarm jobs, or 1.9 percent. Projected gains in nonfarm employment for Arizona have been revised downward by 12% since the original April forecast. This is a result of the economic slowdown observed across the U.S. and internationally.

In comparison to the employment forecast released in April, the nonfarm employment gain has been forecast to be slightly lower in 2011 and 2012. An over-the-year gain of 15,500 nonfarm jobs is expected in 2011 and 29,900 in 2012. The previous forecast in April was for a 17,300 job gain in 2011 and 34,600 in 2012. The rate of growth projected for total nonfarm employment is virtually unchanged at 0.7 percent in 2011 and now is at 1.2 percent in 2012.

Gains in 2012 are expected to be relatively better than 2011 and the net result is forecast gains in seven out of the eleven major sectors between 2010 and 2012. Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Trade, Transportation and Utilities sectors are forecast to have the majority of these job gains. Other sectors are expected to have employment losses. Based on 2010 annual average data, Arizona has been lagging behind the U.S. in terms of employment growth. In terms of projected growth in nonfarm employment, our forecast for 2012 suggests Arizona will be growing slightly faster than the Global Insight projections for the U.S.

Arizona Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	2619.5	2429.2	2377.3	2392.8	2422.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-57.3	-190.3	-51.9	15.5	29.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.1%	-7.3%	-2.1%	0.7%	1.2%
Manufacturing	173.1	153.8	147.8	150.5	154.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.6	-19.3	-6.0	2.7	4.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-11.1%	-3.9%	1.8%	2.8%
Natural Resources & Mining	13.5	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.0	-2.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	17.4%	-17.8%	-1.8%	2.3%	1.7%
Construction	186.1	128.7	111.1	110.2	111.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-38.8	-57.4	-17.6	-0.9	0.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.3%	-30.8%	-13.7%	-0.8%	0.7%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	516.8	478.4	467.8	473.4	480.9
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-10.9	-38.4	-10.6	5.6	7.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.1%	-7.4%	-2.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Information	40.9	38.0	36.4	35.8	35.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.6	-2.9	-1.6	-0.6	-0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.4%	-7.1%	-4.2%	-1.6%	-0.9%
Financial Activities	175.3	166.7	162.5	162.5	163.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.6	-8.6	-4.2	0.0	1.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-4.9%	-2.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	387.1	346.1	339.4	335.6	336.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-17.2	-41.0	-6.7	-3.8	0.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.3%	-10.6%	-1.9%	-1.1%	0.2%
Educational & Health Services	324.0	333.9	344.0	359.4	372.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	16.0	9.9	10.1	15.4	12.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.2%	3.1%	3.0%	4.5%	3.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	270.2	256.0	252.5	259.9	267.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-2.8	-14.2	-3.5	7.4	7.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.0%	-5.3%	-1.4%	2.9%	2.7%
Other Services	100.4	93.4	88.4	87.5	88.9
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.2	-7.0	-5.0	-0.9	1.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	1.2%	-7.0%	-5.4%	-1.0%	1.6%
Government	432.3	423.0	416.5	406.6	400.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	11.3	-9.3	-6.5	-9.9	-5.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.7%	-2.2%	-1.5%	-2.4%	-1.4%

Note - All figures are annual averages rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment. Numerical change and percent change are based on the difference from the previous year's annual average employment.

Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale MSA Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	1869.6	1722.2	1686.8	1701.8	1726.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-48.3	-147.4	-35.4	15.0	24.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.5%	-7.9%	-2.1%	0.9%	1.4%
Manufacturing	129.7	114.9	110.1	111.7	114.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-7.5	-14.8	-4.8	1.6	2.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-5.5%	-11.4%	-4.2%	1.4%	2.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.6	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	18.8%	-18.4%	-3.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Construction	139.4	96.0	82.2	81.9	82.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-30.0	-43.4	-13.8	-0.3	0.7
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.7%	-31.1%	-14.4%	-0.4%	0.8%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	383.7	354.3	347.8	353.0	359.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.0	-29.4	-6.5	5.2	6.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.0%	-7.7%	-1.8%	1.5%	1.7%
Information	31.2	28.9	27.5	27.1	26.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	-2.3	-1.4	-0.4	-0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Financial Activities	147.3	139.6	136.1	137.0	138.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-6.3	-7.7	-3.5	0.9	1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.1%	-5.2%	-2.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Professional & Business Services	309.5	275.0	269.9	265.4	265.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-15.8	-34.5	-5.1	-4.5	-0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.9%	-11.1%	-1.9%	-1.7%	0.0%
Educational & Health Services	221.2	228.6	238.5	252.8	264.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	12.0	7.4	9.9	14.3	11.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.7%	3.3%	4.3%	6.0%	4.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	184.6	174.5	172.3	177.8	183.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.6	-10.1	-2.2	5.5	5.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.9%	-5.5%	-1.3%	3.2%	2.9%
Other Services	73.4	68.2	64.4	63.6	64.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.3	-5.2	-3.8	-0.8	1.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	1.8%	-7.1%	-5.6%	-1.2%	1.5%
Government	246.0	239.2	235.0	228.5	225.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	7.3	-6.8	-4.2	-6.5	-3.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	3.1%	-2.8%	-1.8%	-2.8%	-1.4%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Tucson MSA Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	381.5	361.8	353.4	353.6	356.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-3.8	-19.7	-8.4	0.2	2.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.0%	-5.2%	-2.3%	0.1%	0.7%
Manufacturing	27.2	25.1	24.0	23.9	24.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.3	-2.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.1%	-7.7%	-4.4%	-0.3%	0.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.6%	-10.5%	5.9%	6.3%	2.0%
Construction	22.8	16.6	14.9	14.9	15.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-3.7	-6.2	-1.7	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-14.0%	-27.2%	-10.2%	-0.3%	0.7%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	62.7	58.2	56.6	57.5	58.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.6	-4.5	-1.6	0.9	1.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.5%	-7.2%	-2.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Information	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	-10.2%	-11.3%	-8.5%	-6.1%	-3.8%
Financial Activities	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-5.5%	1.7%	0.6%	-1.2%	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	51.4	47.1	45.8	47.1	47.9
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.2	-4.3	-1.3	1.3	0.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.3%	-8.4%	-2.8%	2.9%	1.7%
Educational & Health Services	57.1	58.5	58.4	59.6	60.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.4	1.4	-0.1	1.2	1.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	4.4%	2.5%	-0.2%	2.1%	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	40.4	38.7	37.8	36.3	36.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.2	-1.7	-0.9	-1.5	0.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.5%	-4.2%	-2.3%	-3.9%	1.0%
Other Services	15.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	14.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.6%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.8%	0.5%
Government	79.8	79.1	78.3	77.0	76.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.9	-0.7	-0.8	-1.3	-0.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.4%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.2%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Balance of State Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	368.4	345.2	337.1	337.4	340.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-5.2	-23.2	-8.1	0.3	2.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.4%	-6.3%	-2.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Manufacturing	16.2	13.8	13.7	14.9	16.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.8	-2.4	-0.1	1.2	1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-14.8%	-0.7%	8.6%	10.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.3	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	20.0%	-19.2%	-3.2%	1.2%	1.7%
Construction	23.9	16.1	14.0	13.5	13.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-5.1	-7.8	-2.1	-0.5	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.6%	-32.6%	-13.0%	-3.9%	0.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	70.4	65.9	63.4	62.9	63.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.3	-4.5	-2.5	-0.5	0.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.8%	-6.4%	-3.8%	-0.8%	0.6%
Information	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%	2.4%
Financial Activities	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.2	7.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-10.7%	-11.1%	-8.3%	-6.9%	-4.2%
Professional & Business Services	26.2	24.0	23.7	23.1	23.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.8%	-8.4%	-1.3%	-2.7%	-0.4%
Educational & Health Services	45.7	46.8	47.1	47.1	47.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7
<i>Percent Change</i>	3.6%	2.4%	0.6%	-0.1%	1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	45.2	42.8	42.4	45.8	47.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.4	-2.4	-0.4	3.4	1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-3.0%	-5.3%	-0.9%	8.0%	3.5%
Other Services	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	-7.1%	-4.8%	0.0%	3.8%
Government	106.5	104.7	103.2	101.1	99.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.1	-1.8	-1.5	-2.1	-1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-2.0%	-1.6%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Figure 3

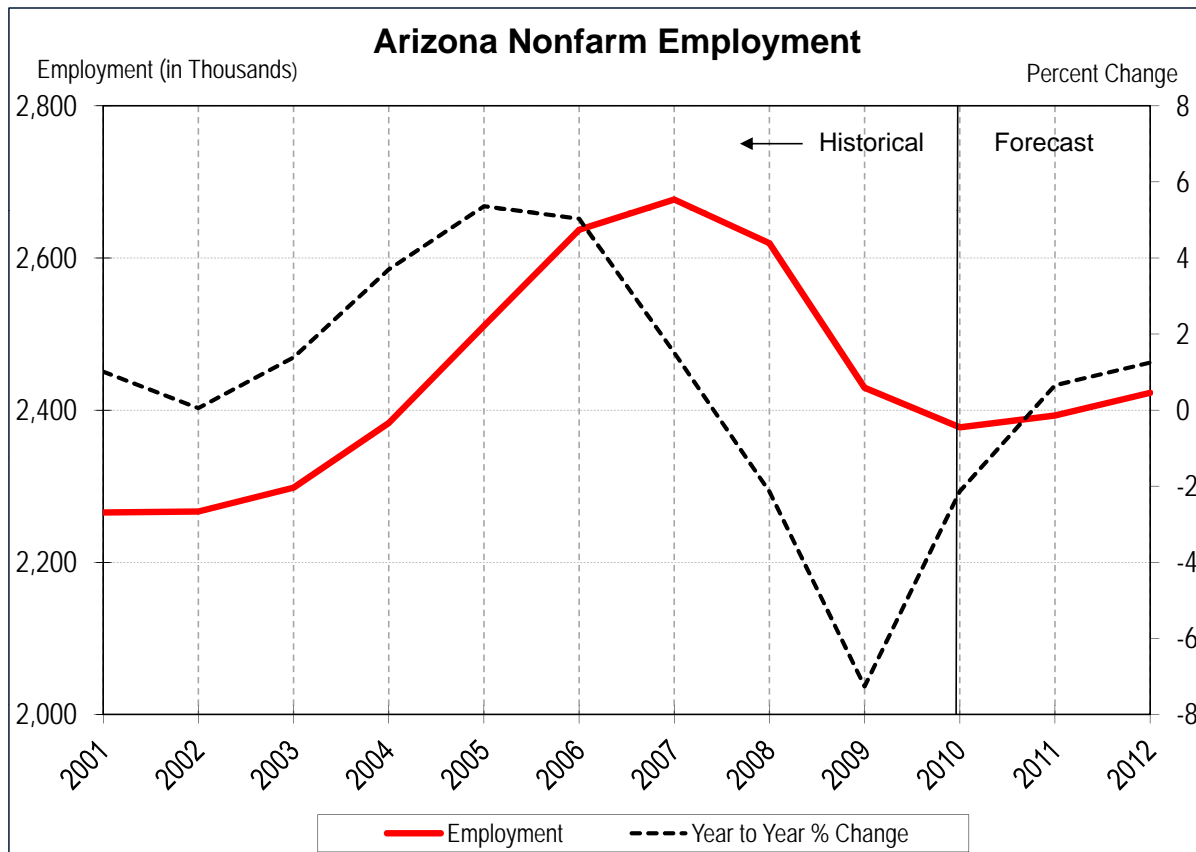


Figure 4

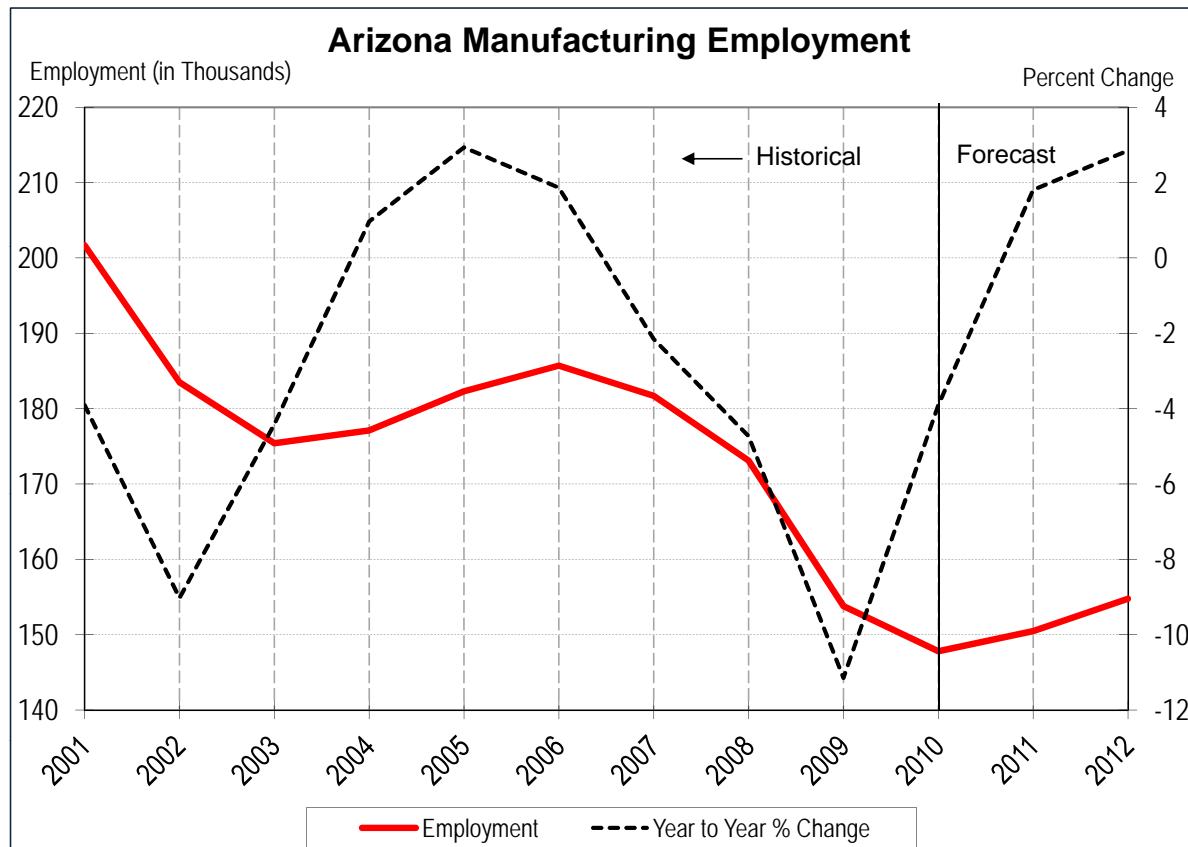


Figure 5

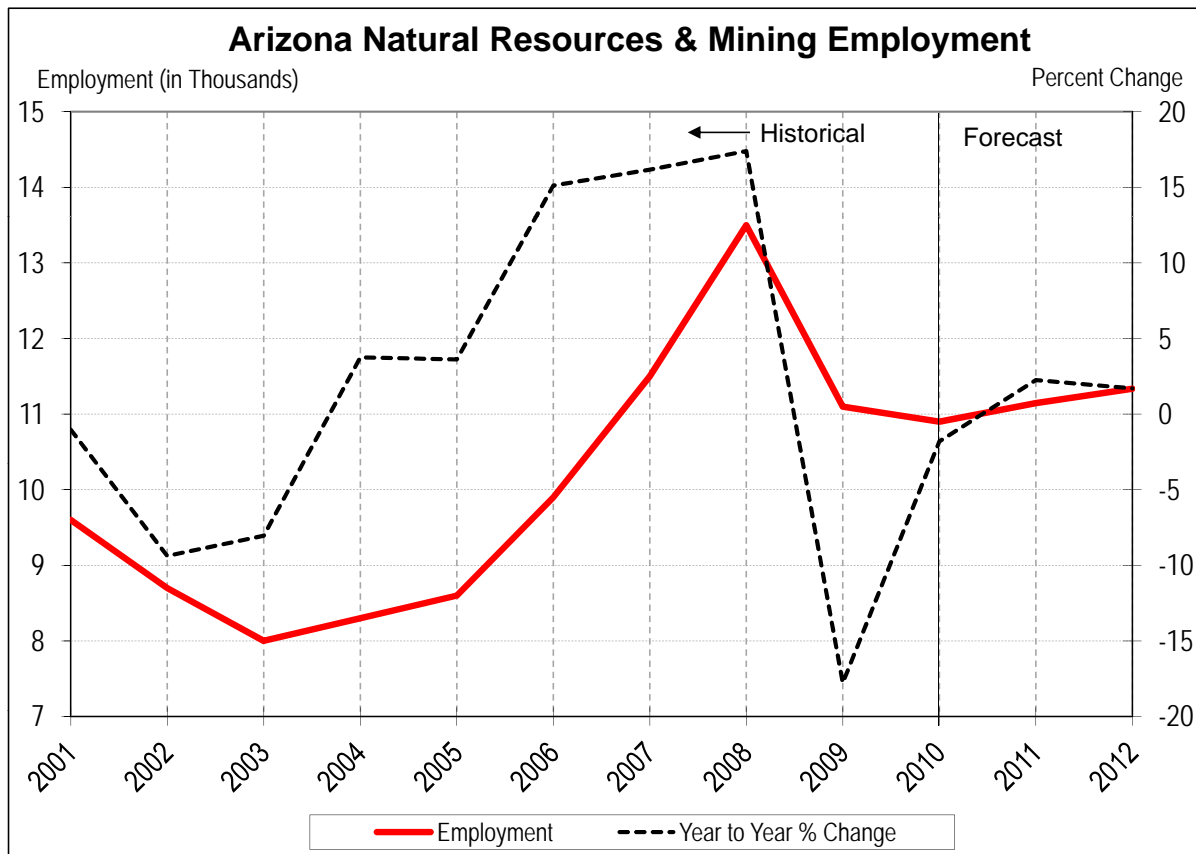


Figure 6

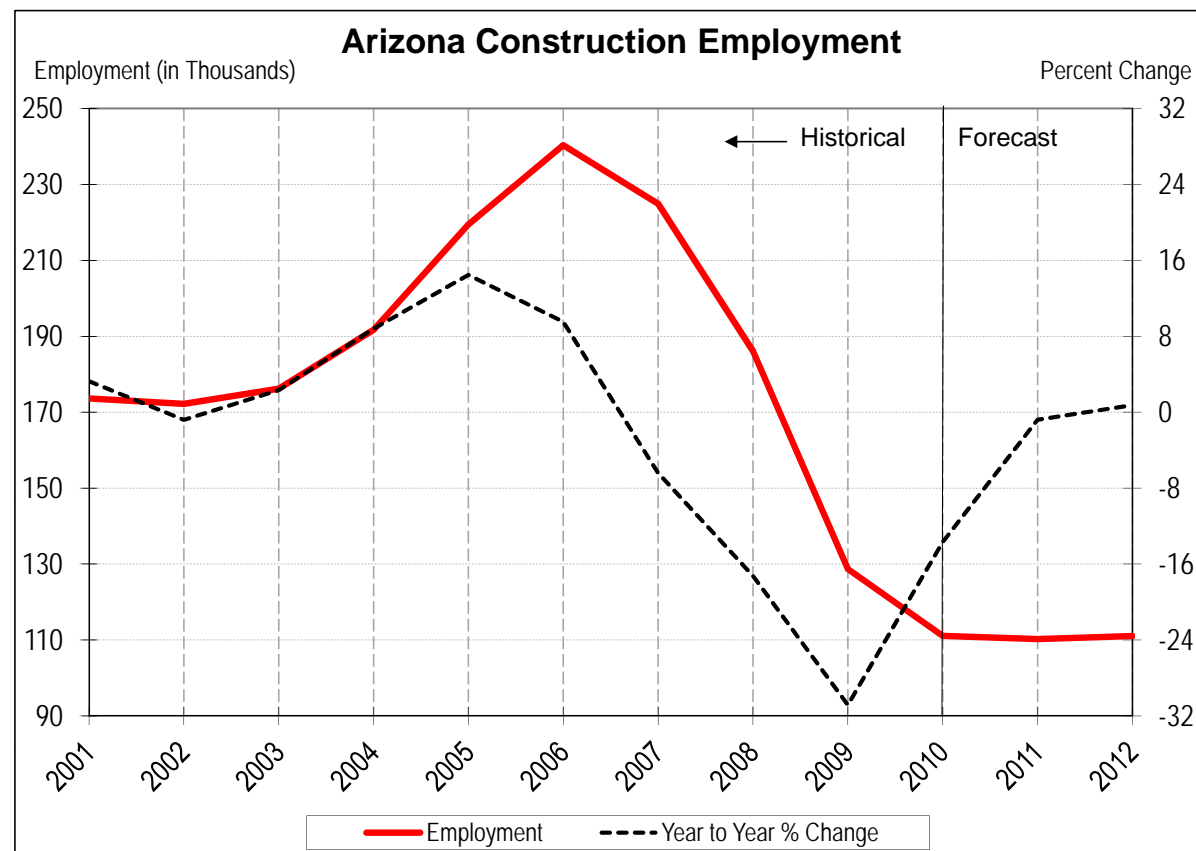


Figure 7

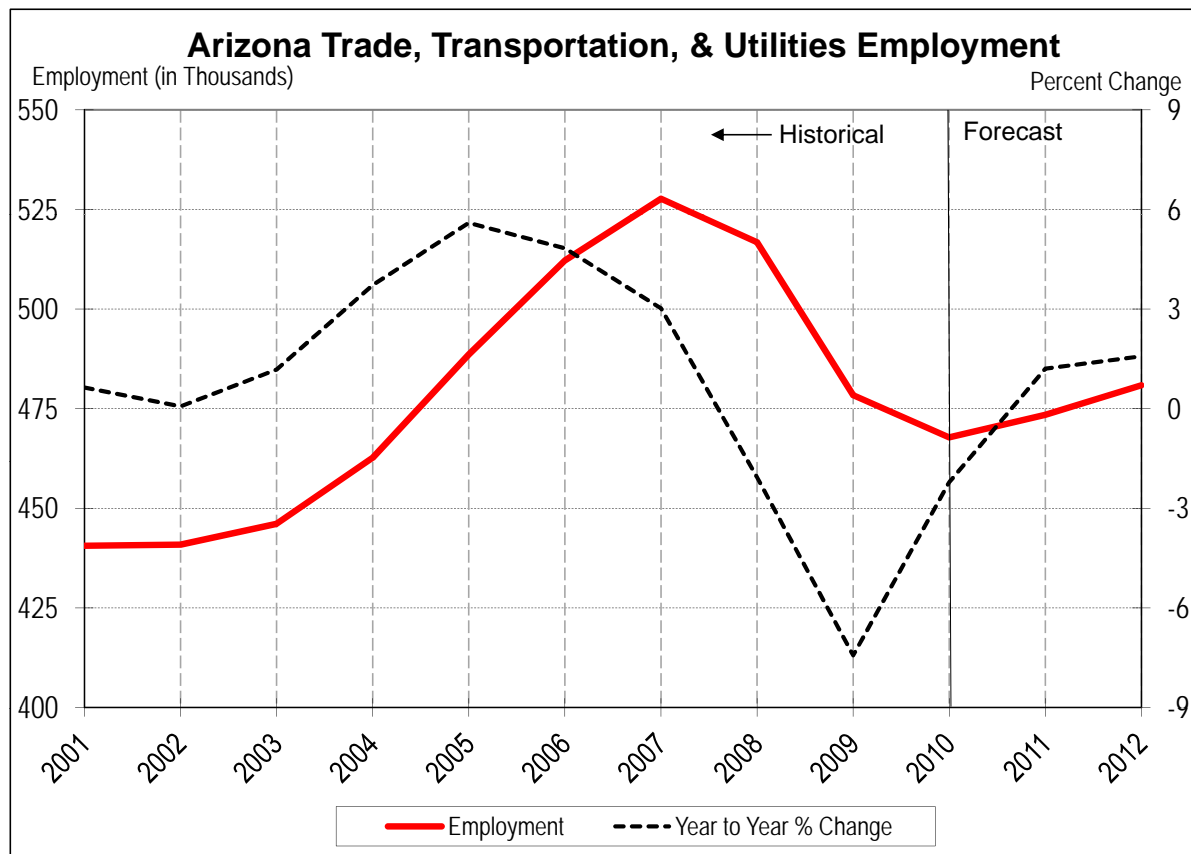


Figure 8

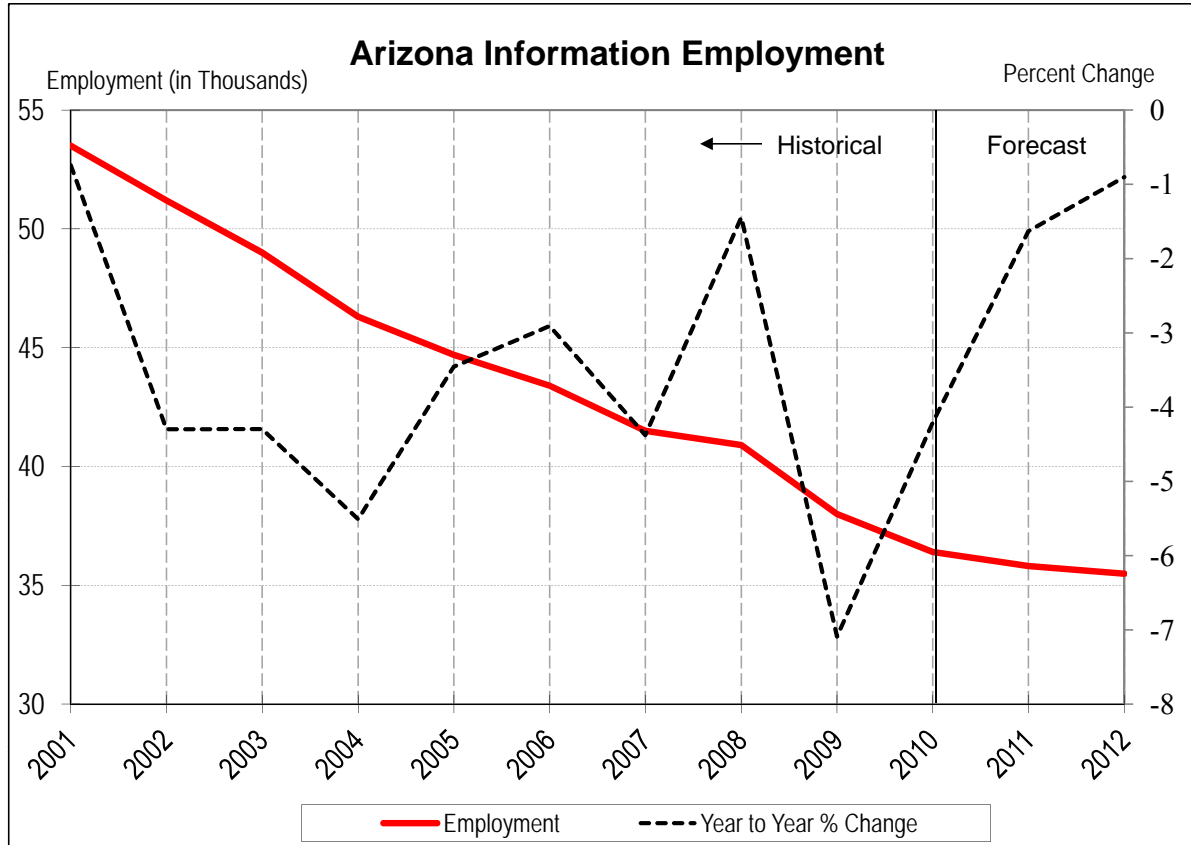


Figure 9

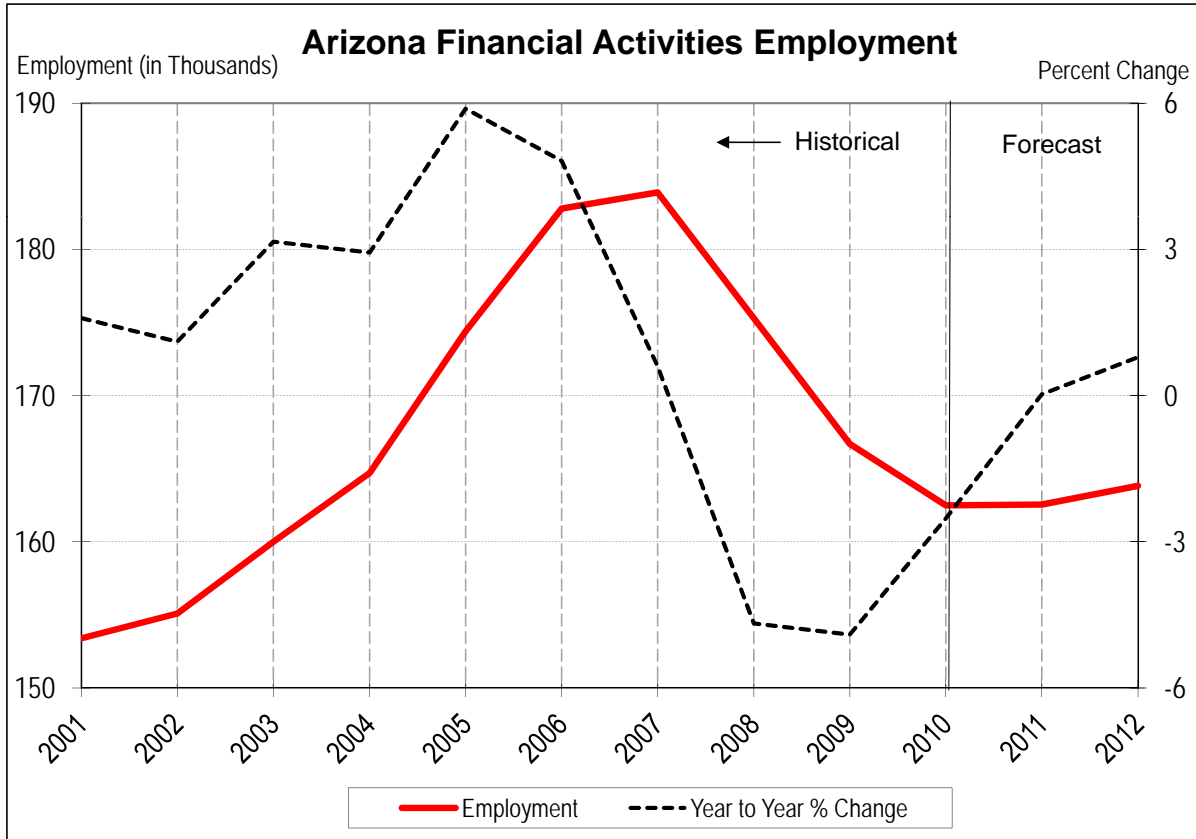


Figure 10

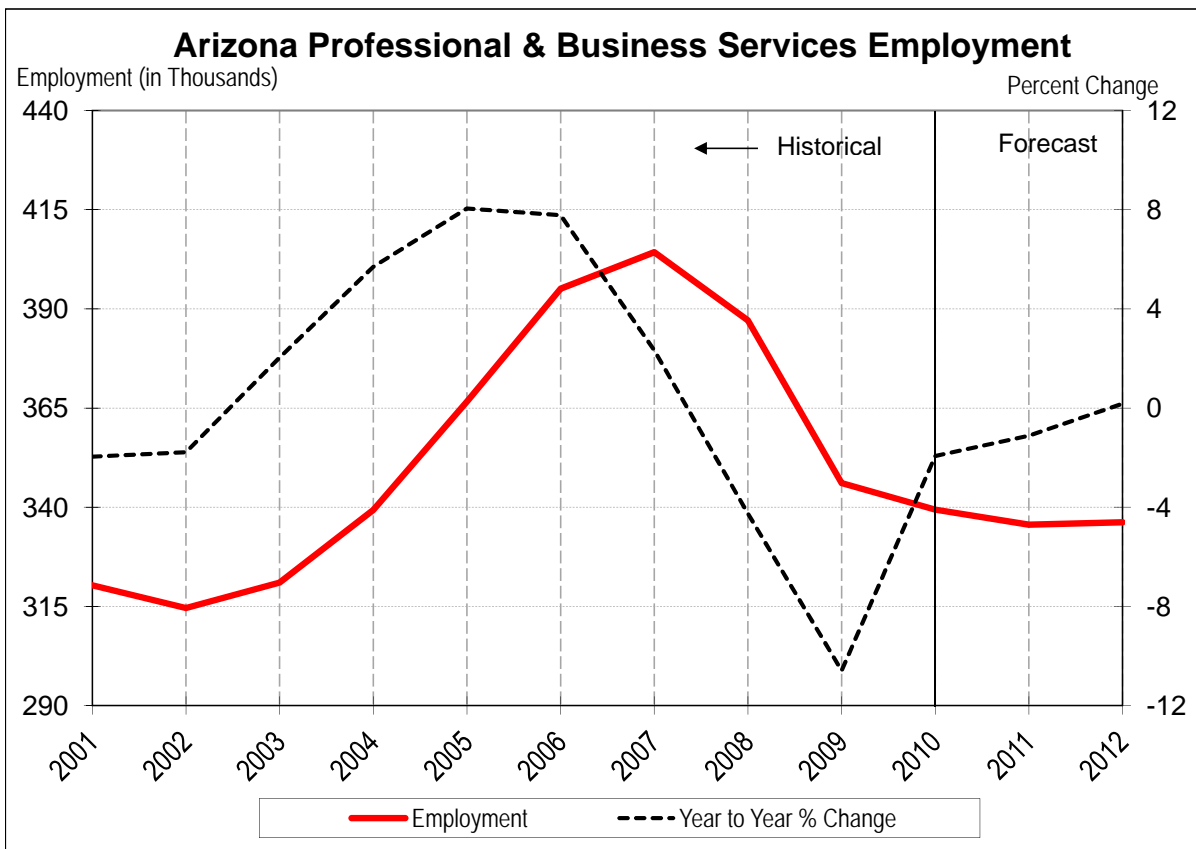


Figure 11

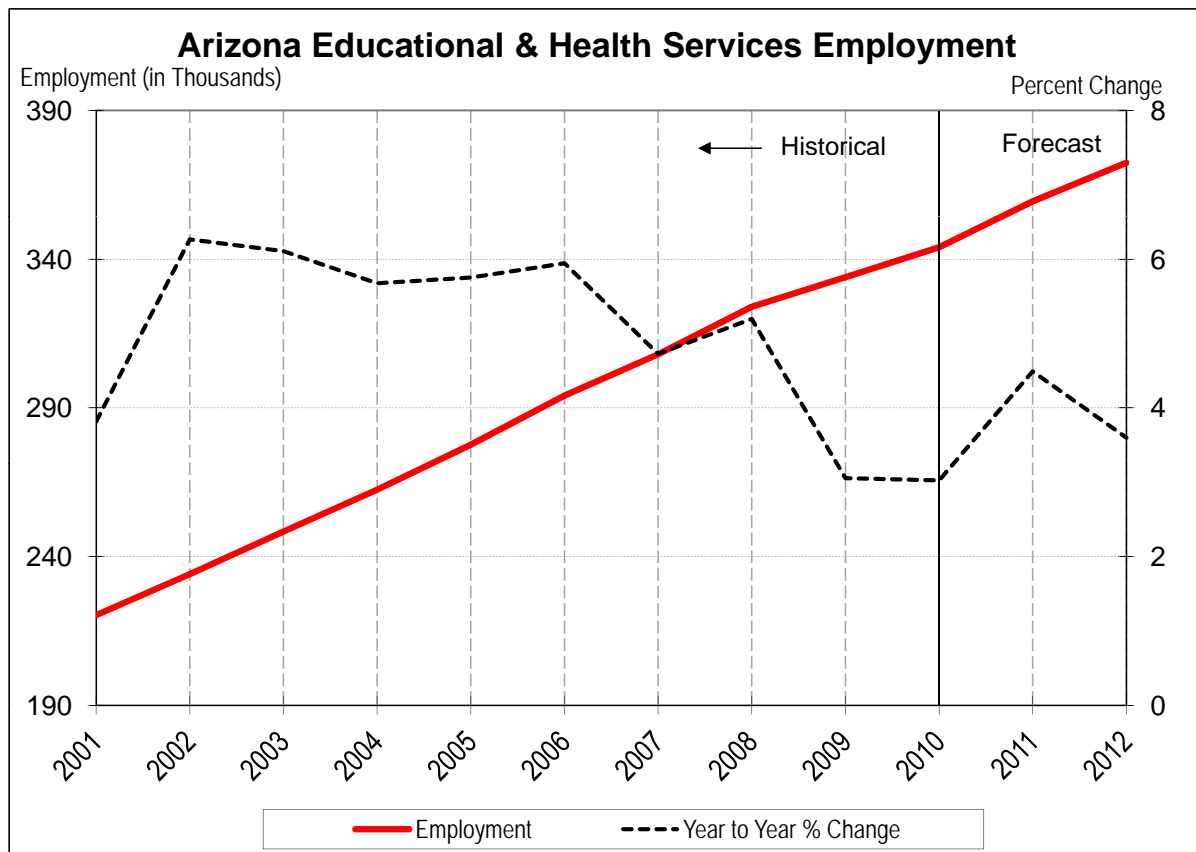


Figure 12

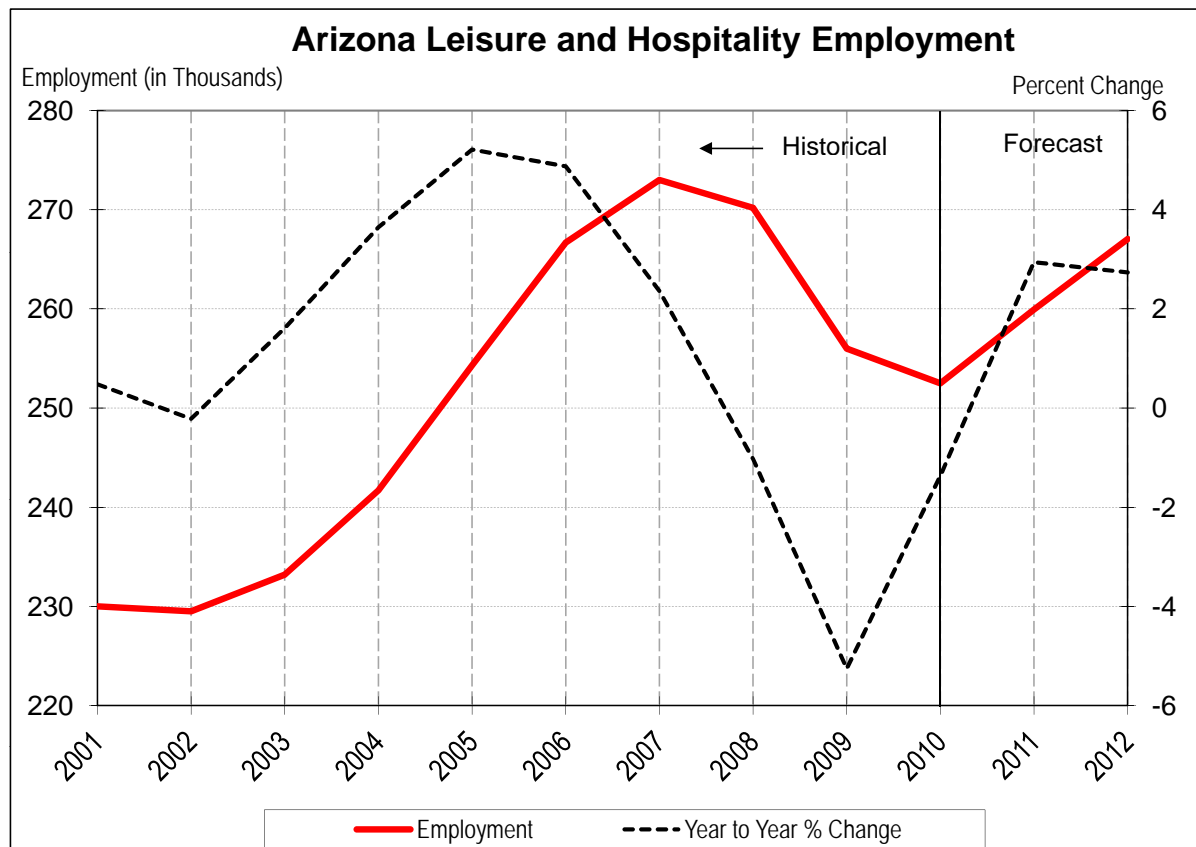


Figure 13

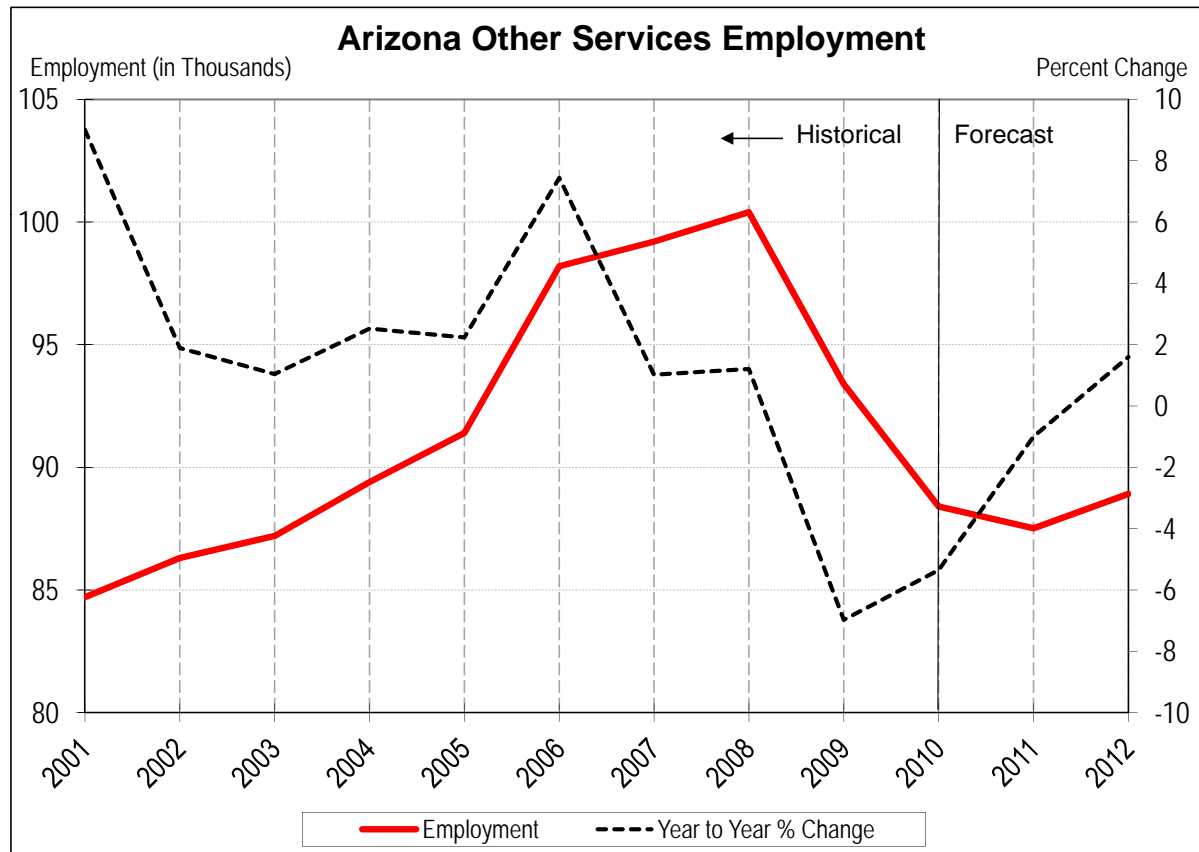
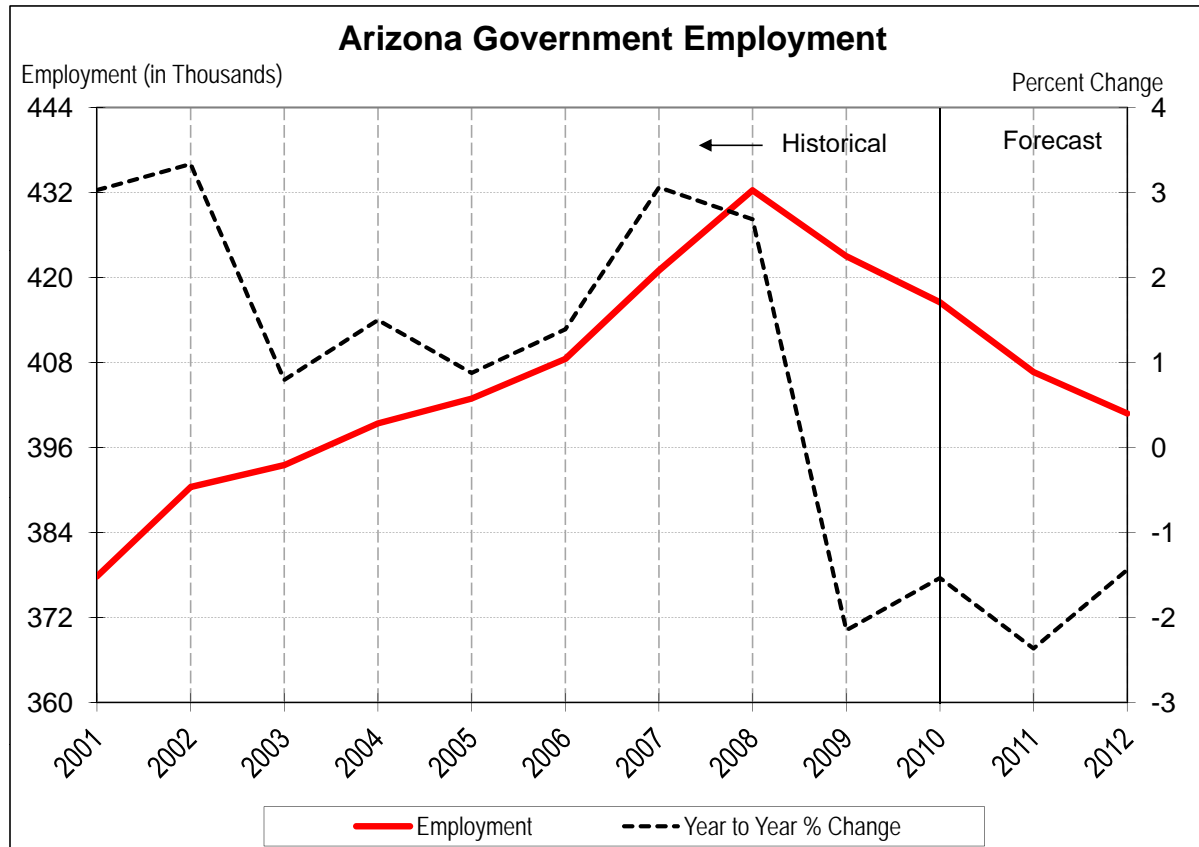


Figure 14



About This Publication

Arizona Workforce is published 14 times a year by the State of Arizona Research Center— 12 times as the monthly Employment Report and twice a year as a two-year Forecast Report. Research Center is the state agency responsible for labor market information and demographic data for the state of Arizona.

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